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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Ten 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can there be a deviation from it.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Dress Shirts

Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

Watering Place Predicament.

It is vexatious to find yourself without pomade, oil, perfumery or any of the fancy domestic toilet goods furnished promptly by Guss, Abel & Co., No. 172 Wylie street, by express or mail on short notice.

Interesting to Everybody.

We have established an office and salesroom at No. 17 Fifth avenue, over F. H. Eaton's trimming store, for the sale of our improved Elliptic Lock Stitch Sewing Machine. We are prepared to demonstrate that the Elliptic is really the best Family Sewing Machine ever invented. It is simple in its construction, and therefore not liable to get out of order. It is almost noiseless in its movements, works easily, and sews with great rapidity. It will hem, fell, tuck, gather cord, braid and embroider on light or heavy fabrics. It is sold on quite as liberal terms as any other machine, and we warrant it for three years. All persons desiring to purchase are cordially invited to visit our rooms, that we may demonstrate the truth of our claims and assertions. Elliptic Sewing Machine Co., No. 17 Fifth avenue. ws

Great Clearance Sale During This Week.

The most attractive trimming store in the city is that of W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street. Ladies you will be surprised to see how low Mr. Moorhead is selling white gored tuck skirts; also, hats and bonnets. Every one in the store marked down to fifty cents each, in order to close out the summer stock. The greatest bargains ever known in straw goods and hair crimp hats. Call soon if you want to secure bargains, as they are being closed out very rapidly.

Just arrived another elegant assortment of embroideries at astonishing low prices. Remember the place—Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

A Marked Distinction

Has been made by the medical profession between HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT and the innumerable so-called remedies and health preserving preparations of the day. While they uphold and indorse the former, they carefully abstain from noticing the latter, knowing them to be unmitigated humbugs. mws

A Fact.

The large and increasing sale of the *Aromatic Furniture Polish* speaks for the merits of the preparation. Try it and be convinced. Sold only by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market st., sole agent.

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Status of Cuban Question Satisfactory.

The Patriot Cause Gaining Ground—Detective Wood's Literary Efforts—Mexican Claims Commission—Sale of the "Intelligencer" Office.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1869.

The Cubans Satisfied.

The leading Cubans who visit Washington seem to be pretty well satisfied with the situation of things. They profess to have reports of insurgent victories on the Island, and say their cause is gaining ground there constantly. They were at one time somewhat troubled about the Spanish gunboats building in New York, but are now convinced that they will not be allowed by our Government to go to Cuban waters. Finally, they express the decided belief that Gen. Sickles is instructed to act at Madrid in the interest of free Cuba, although they do not state the exact form of his instructions.

A Detective on the Rampage.

Col. Wood, late Chief of the Secret Service Bureau in the Treasury Department, shows a disposition to make things lively. He is out in another pamphlet letter, in which he pays his respects to Col. Forney and his brother, D. C. Forney, in rather direct and caustic language. He further alleges that the Treasury Department has redeemed millions of stolen and spurious bonds and notes. He says he thoroughly understands how it is done, and has in his possession several thousand dollars of stolen bonds that had been prepared for redemption.

Dull Times.

Things in Washington are dull almost beyond precedent. Secretaries Rawlins and Cox are the only members of the administration here, and both more than half the heads of Department bureaus are in town. Many clerks are also taking their annual vacation. A large number of citizens are also away. A very little business is doing anywhere.

Mexican Claims Commission.

The Commissioner from Mexico under the claims treaty of last February, left Havana yesterday, and will reach here in about a week. The Commission is not likely to do much till the hot weather is over.

Work of the Letter Carriers.

The letter carriers of Washington delivered 3,410 letters during the month of July, and collected 77,082 from street boxes.

Sale of Printing Material.

The presses, type, stands and composing room furniture of the *Intelligencer* were sold at action last evening.

WASHINGTON, August 3.

REFUNDING OF TAXES.

The following was to-day issued from the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, August 3, 1869. }

The following regulations, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, are published for the information of officers of Internal Revenue and all others whom it may concern.

(Signed.) WILLIAM A. DELANO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 3, 1869.

The following additional regulations, relative to claims for refunding taxes, is hereby prescribed: No claims or applications hereafter made for refunding taxes will be entitled to consideration by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue unless the same shall be filed with the Commissioner within two years from date of the payment of the tax, or in case of claims already accrued, within two years from this date.

WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

THE CABINET.

It is understood no regular Cabinet meeting to be held until about the 1st of September. Rawlins and Cox are the only members of the cabinet now in the city. Postmaster General Creswell expects to return home next Monday. A letter received to-day states that he is recovering from his recent injury.

INDIANS DOING WELL.

The Indian Bureau has information that the Iowas, Comanches and Arapahoes in the southwest are doing well on their reservations, the prospects of improvement. A portion of the Special Commission, Messrs. Brough, Dodge and Bishop, are now among them.

TEXAS POLITICS.

Col. Haynes, Chairman of the Republican committee of the regular organization of Texas, has addressed an appeal to Mr. Clarke, chairman of the National Republican Committee, against the recognition of the Houston organization which nominated Gen. Davis. He publishes a letter of Governor Pease, which states that President Grant assured him he would not interfere with the Texas election.

LAWLESSNESS IN KENTUCKY.

The Regulators at Work—Three Men and a Woman Shot—The Militia to be Called Out.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—Reports were rife this morning that a serious riot had broken out at Danville, Kentucky, but telegrams from at point this evening flatly deny them. The *Evening Express* contains the following: We have ugly reports from Casey county and the region. The regulators, according to this rumor, have been at work, and blood has been shed. We are told that a gang of forty men made an attack on a house in one of the Rowz party in Keysville, and shot and killed three men and one woman. There are no particulars. This is the same gang that have been operating in Anderson, Mercer and adjoining counties. They are a band of scoundrels and should be brought to justice. An official order has been received from the Adjutant General's office at Frankfort, addressed to Major Allen, of the 30th Kentucky Infantry, militia in readiness for service. It is contemplated by the State authorities to send this militia to Bogle and Boyle counties to destroy bands of roving regulators that are depredating in that portion of the State.

CUM GRANO SALIS.

The Louisville Courier-Journal Discovers a Diabolical Plot—Stokes to Revolutionize the Government of Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—The *Courier-Journal* says advices from Nashville, which purport to be from a reliable source, making some startling disclosures concerning the plans of the Stokes party in Tennessee. Those advices assert that it is the intention of Gen. Stokes to assemble a Legislature of his own

Nashville, to organize a separate State Government, and to call upon Governor, of the militia, for his assistance. Cooper is said to be committed to the conspiracy. The several office-holders and the Republican municipal authorities of Nashville are also a part of it. The scheme is attributed to Horace Maynard, but it is said to have the approval of Brownlow and other Republican leaders at Washington. In lieu of the militia, which are branded, Cooper is expected to be backed up by a force of Grand Army of the Republic. The object of this movement is to create a conflict, thereby affording the interposition of Congress, which will be memorialized in regard to the subject. It is expected that the administration will protect General Stokes and his party until Congress meets.

Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 3, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood at 7 A. M. Passed up: Ohio No. 4 at 12 M. River falling; weather cloudy and warm. H.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLES.

Frightful Accident in a Coal Mine Near Dresden—Three Hundred Persons Killed—A Ship Canal to Connect the Baltic and the North Seas—Gloomy Prospects in Spain—Letter from the Captain General of Madrid—The International Boat Race—Unfavorable Comment on the Harvards----Opening of the French Senate—Address of M. Rouher—France Entering on a New Career—Rumored Agreement Between the United States and Spain Regarding Cuba—Spanish Volunteers Behaving with Great Violence.

BY THE FRENCH CABLE.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, August 3.—The Captain General of Madrid has addressed a letter to Regent Serrano and General Prim, in which he says: "I took part in the revolution, hoping to see morality, law and justice succeed former abuse. It is now ten months since the revolution was accomplished. My hopes have been deceived. Greater abuses, wide-spread immorality and deplorable anarchy prevail, and disorders to which it is absolutely necessary to put an end. The constitution having proclaimed a monarchy the immediate choice of a king was indispensable. If the Government does not seriously consider this question, I shall abandon all hope as to the consolidation of the revolution and retire to private life." This letter was read in a Council of Ministers and created a profound sensation.

Speech of M. Rouher.

PARIS, August 3.—At the opening of the session of the Senate yesterday, M. Rouher made an address. He referred to the duty devolved upon that body of examining the proposed reforms, and said they should inquire whether they were popular enough to go hand in hand with liberty, and at the same time strong enough to resist anarchy. He was confident the Senate would enter in this discussion with the firm intent of interpreting the wish of the country, and that by the combined efforts of the Government and the Senate a more genuine harmony would be established between the persons of the State and the institutions of the Empire, and both would acquire new strength, lustre and popularity. In conclusion, he expressed profound regret at the death of their late president, M. Traplong.

Volunteers Behaving Badly.

MADRID, August 3.—The volunteers are behaving with great violence and the civil and judicial authorities are powerless to check them. The journalists of Madrid have held a meeting to protest against the acts of volunteers.

Spain, the United States and Cuba.

LONDON, August 3.—The London *Times* this morning, in its money article, says there are strong rumors that the preliminaries of an agreement between Spain and the United States with respect to Cuba have been arranged.

BY THE OLD CABLE.

Dreadful Accident.

DRESDEN, August 3.—A dreadful accident occurred yesterday in the coal mines in the mountain districts near this city. Over three hundred persons were killed outright. There are no particulars, but the accident is said to have been attributable to the stormy weather.

DRESDEN, August 3.—The accounts of the explosion in the mines have not been exaggerated. Three hundred and twenty-one dead have been counted. The scenes in the neighborhood of the mines are heartrending.

New Ship Canal.

BERLIN, August 3.—The preliminary surveys for a ship canal through Schleswig Holstein, to connect the Baltic and North seas, have been completed. It is thought the Prussian Government will undertake the work.

Gloomy Outlook in Spain.

LONDON, August 3.—A letter from Madrid says that the state of affairs in that country is dispiriting. The prospect ahead is full of gloom and confusion. The Government has no fears of the success of the Carlists, but does not think that all is lost for the Prince of Asturias.

The Approaching Boat Race.

LONDON, August 3.—The coming international boat race between the Harvard and Oxford crews is still a matter of great interest. The press of London generally comment unfavorably on the style of the Harvard crew. The *News* has an article this morning, wherein the writer hopes the weather will be all that either crew could desire; that the water will be smooth; the way clear; steamers distanced, and the best boat the first to pass the winning post. The Harvard crew were out again last evening on the Thames. They used a boat of the London Boat Club, and their practice was much better than before. They attained a higher rate of speed than with their own boat.

The American yacht Dauntless is in the harbor of Cowes.

The Senatus Consultum.

PARIS, August 3.—In the French Senate yesterday, the *Senatus Consultum* was read. In addition to the provisions telegraphed last night, it prescribes that Ministers are to countersign all decrees of the Emperor, and will continue to deliberate in concert under his presidency. They are, however, to be considered responsible for their acts, but can only be impeached by the Senate. A Minister, whether a member of the Senate or Corps Legislatif, has a right to be present at the debates in either chamber. The Minister of Justice makes some explanations to the Senate, which were of a very liberal character. The Senate has adjourned till Thursday next, when it will meet to appoint a committee of ten to consider the *Senatus Consultum*.

The New Order of Things in France.

The *Daily Telegraph* says France has now entered on a career of national development unexampled at any previous stage of her existence. The Emperor now assumes the character of a constitutional sovereign, under circumstances which encourage us to hope for success for an enterprise fraught with immense consequences, not for France only, but for the world.

Crew Saved.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—Captain Kindrick and the crew of the bark Ontario, from New York for Melbourne, abandoned at sea May 30, have been saved and landed at Mauritius.

Fighting With Carlists.

MADRID, August 3.—There have been several encounters between the Government troops and Carlist insurgents, in all of which the latter were beaten. A number of insurgents were killed and wounded, and many taken prisoners.

Portuguese Ministry.

LISBON, August 3.—Paraia Cavallia has been appointed Minister of Finance, and Mendoza Minister of Justice.

Brighton Races.

LONDON, August 3.—To-day, the Brighton races to-day, the Brighton stakes was won by Winifred; Marine plate by Neuchatel; and Champagne stakes by Suffolk, beating Blue Gown, the favorite.

Yacht Race.

The regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron commenced to-day. The first match was for the Queen's prize, and was sailed over the old Queen's course, distance fifty miles. It was a time race on the Royal Yacht Squadron scale. There were eleven entries. The yachts started at 10 o'clock A. M. in a heavy mist, with occasional rain. By allowance of time the Egeria was declared the winner of the Queen's prize, and Vanguard second. The race was a fine one.

Our Minister to Portugal.

LONDON, August 3.—Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, American Minister to Portugal, arrived at Southampton to-day from Lisbon.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 3, Evening.—Consols 93; 2-20 bonds at London 89; do at Frankfort 88; 5-20s 88; Erie 19½; Illinois, 94½; Atlantic and Great Western 28½; stocks dull.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—Cotton market a shade easier; middling uplands, 12½d; Orleans 12¾d; sales 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm; weather wet. California white wheat 10s 8d; red western 9s 6d. Western flour 24s. Corn—English 28s 6d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 40s.

Pork 90s. Beef 99s. Lard 70s 6d. Cheese 62s. Bacon 62s. Spirits petroleum 7½d; refined 1s 6d. Turpentine 34s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, August 3.—Tallow 46s. Sugar 39s 3d. Linseed oil 31s. Turpentine 27s.

Petroleum at Antwerp 84½ francs.

Cotton at Havre 94 francs on spot.

At a meeting of the directors of East River bridge yesterday, it was stated that the entire amount of subscription money had been secured. Washington Roebling was appointed chief engineer, to succed his lamented father.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 3, 10 P. M.

At the open board in the afternoon there was only a limited business in the grain market. No. 2 spring wheat sold at $1 26@1 26½, sellers August, and closed dull. Corn firm; sales 50,000 bush No. 2 mixed for the month; 87½c, seller last half for No. 2. Provisions and freights dull. In the evening the markets were inactive and nominal.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and firm; sales 30,000 bush No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1 42; 7,500 at $1 42½; 7,200 No. 2 Chicago at $1 41. Corn firm; sales 9,500 bush No. 2 western at 90c; 3,000 No. 1 kiln dried at 90½c. Oats nominal at 68c. Corn Meal nominally easier at 85c. Highwines nominal at 97½@1 00. Pork firm at $31 00. Lard firm at 19@19½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—Cotton nearly nominal; sales 80 bales; first bale of new crop received to-day from TEXAS. Sugar and molasses dull and unchang'd. Coffee unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 3.—Wheat has declined; red $1 10; amber $1 15; white $1 26; coming in freely. Flour $7 50 for choice family.

CHICAGO

The Cheney Injunction Case.

Decision of Judge Jameson—The Injunction Not Dissolved.

CHICAGO, August 3.—The public announcement that Judge Jamison, of the Superior Court, would this morning render a decision on the motion to dissolve the injunction against the ecclesiastical court, convened for the trial of Rev. Chas. Edward Cheney, of Christ Church, brought a large audience into the Chambers at an early hour, including a number of prominent lawyers, clergymen, &c. After some preliminary matters had been disposed of, Judge Jamison announced his decision. It occupied about half an hour in its delivery, and was listened to by the crowded audience with marked attention. His decision was against the dissolution of the injunction. The old man im embodied in the laws of Henry VIII. that causes spiritual ought to be tried by spiritual judges, and causes temporal by temporal judges, the court admitted in its fullest force; but it was because here in a temporal cause, a right of property, a civil right is threatened, or upon the statements of the bill a civil right is threatened by the action of the ecclesiastical court, therefore this court interferes to protect it, and this is acknowledged to be within the jurisdiction of a temporal court. While an ecclesiastical tribunal is engaged in the trial of an offender in an act of discipline on the rules and canons of the church, if they proceed according to these canons, a civil court has no right to interfere; but if it transgresses its own rules and regulations, and if the effect of that transgression be to seriously injure the temporal rights of the party accused, then the civil courts have a right and it is their duty to interfere.

What, then, is the wrong in this case? Stated briefly, the respondents are here charged with sitting or attempting to sit as an ecclesiastical court to try Rev. Charles E. Cheney, and that they are proceeding outside and in violation of the rules and canons. An ecclesiastical court in this country is nothing more than a mere voluntary association of individuals, not so far the fact individually, it is correctly clear that an ecclesiastical tribunal or church association is no more than and no less than an association for any temporal purpose whatever—a base ball club, a lyceum or an organization for the purpose of building the creation of a railroad, and the courts place the right to interfere in these cases upon the violation of the contract or stipulations which constitute the association. It is charged here by the Rev. C. E. Cheney that the so-called tribunal is proceeding to try him in violation of the rights of property, and that its proceedings in this case are illegal and unconstitutional, and that the civil courts have a right and it is their duty to interfere.

Several objections have been made by the complainant in the case to the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical court, and I may state that every one of the objections raised by the Rev. Mr. Cheney, every one of them is to my judgment sound, and should have been sustained by the court. Any one of them in any case could not be made in a similar tribunal in one case in a thousand. The first objection that was raised was that the Bishop who instituted the proceedings in this case was attempting to also be a witness and a judge, and the objection that the commission by him on its face was a violation of a canon of the church that no one should participate or the presentors of the court to try him.

Canon 20 of the diocese of Illinois provides that the Bishop may institute proceedings for trial on information coming to his notice, or on him from either of three sources: From a majority of the vestry from either parish or rector of the church, or from public rumor. It has been held by this Court in the Hager case, and the Court thought with perfect intelligent clearness of canon and ordinance of the church presents or affords an exclusive rule for the trial, and that he had no right to proceed outside the canon, and should have proceeded on one of the three grounds mentioned. The call or commission for this court does not purport to proceed on such grounds, but on public rumor, public information. The Bishop says, being credibly informed, and that he believes they have done so and so, I have appointed, &c., &c. The Court holds that this being the foundation of the whole court, unless the Bishop could place himself inside the provisions of the canon, he has no more right to act than any layman. The Rev. Cheney than any four men who may meet in the street and say to each other, he has done this and so, let us proceed to try him. The Court had no doubt that this restriction upon the Bishop was wise and beneficial, and if he had no more right under such a commission as has been issued to appoint such persons as that anybody else would have, and of course the presentors have no right to act.

The commissioners of the five persons and assuming to act as a court, the Court thought, was a matter of fact most carefully to require that the Bishop shall select eight persons, out of whom the accused shall have the right to select five, and as he construed the canons, the party accused has a right of a notice from the Bishop in writing, by which to make this selection. Then there is, according to the canon, necessary a period of thirty days of the trial. This also constitutes a jurisdictional fact. The fact is that only seventeen days over the five days of grace have been allowed Mr. Cheney to select these parties. It is true there is no allegation of fraud in the action among counsel in the construction of that canon, but the Court thought it is impossible for it to be construed otherwise than I have stated to the Court coming to. In effect, it is alleged by the bill that the men selected by the Bishop, organized by the Bishop to control, if at the Bishop had presided over the case, and was biased against the complainant, and had intimated to him that in case his contumacy led to his being brought before a court for trial, there could be but one result—deposition, and he further stated that it should be so, for the cause that in this religious body one would have the right to certain profit upon which also was the nature of fees &c. Mr. Cheney has the right to sign which was a part of the offenses involved as to some length, which may be considered an irreparable injury in the legal sense. A man may own five cents of property, and be entitled to the full value which may only be worth two thousand, and the right to come into court and allege an irreparable injury. Even though an irreparable injury is confined to that which is threatened, and may be the loss of property or render valueless to the owner something which he possesses, whether an heirloom or an estate, and has no reference to the rest of his possessions, or what is modified or affected by them. An inseparable injury may be one which directly or indirectly. If the direct and immediate consequence be to destroy the estate or interest, it is directly irreparable. It was held a court or jury, although recognizing its existence, still could not accurately fix the amount of the damage inflicted, then it is indirectly irreparable. The right here involved is the right to continue as a minister of the Gospel in the Episcopal Church as a pastor or priest in this church, to receive the salary and emoluments of that position. Is it no pecuniary injury that a man should be cut off from the profession and from the church with which he is connected, even supposing he can go across the street and connect himself with another church?

But the question is not so simple as that. Under the canons of the church, the court declare or indefinitely suspend him, he is absolutely cut off from all the churches of the diocese, and not officiate either in this country, or probably not even in England. He cannot fill the position or pursue the career for which he has been especially prepared by years of education and adapted by experience and ability. It is, so far as temporal rights are concerned, very much as if his arms were clipped off or his brain paralyzed by this court.

The Judge concluded by saying: I feel that it has been made my duty to interfere in this case, and that the rules under which I do so are those of law. The foundation of the jurisdiction of the court, and ecclesiastical, and I may add that it is opposed to the plainest dictates of common sense. Mr. Hoffman also characterized it as absurd and illegal. Now some of these, if not all, were objections that went to the very foundation of the jurisdiction of the tribunal, and the question over the subject matter, and if wrongfully accused the court was proceeding outside of its canons, and had no right to do so. Now here is a very important question. Whenever the wrong complained of is such as the Circuit Court may has jurisdiction to inquire into and redress, this is the wrong complained of on the part of the ecclesiastical court.

To state in a few words my views upon that point, the Circuit and the county courts should show two circumstances to exist and co-exist in order to maintain the jurisdiction taken in this court. There must be, as the inevitable, natural or proper result of the ecclesiastical court, an injury to the civil rights of Rev. Mr. Cheney, or to his rights of property, and the injury must be as the court considers it irreparable in its nature. Was it the inevitable consequence that there would be an injury to the property rights of the plaintiff if the court were allowed to proceed? The bill sets forth that Rev. Mr. Cheney has for many years been a presbyter of Christ Church in this city, in this diocese, duly instituted, and in accordance and ordinance of the church presents or affords an exclusive rule for the trial, and he had no right to proceed outside the canon, and should have proceeded on one of the three grounds mentioned. The call or commission for this court does not purport to proceed on such grounds, but on public rumor, public information. The Bishop says, being credibly informed, and that he believes they have done so and so, I have appointed, &c., &c. The Court holds that this being the foundation of the whole court, unless the Bishop could place himself inside the provisions of the canon, he has no more right to act than any layman. The Rev. Cheney than any four men who may meet in the street and say to each other, he has done this and so, let us proceed to try him. The Court had no doubt that this restriction upon the Bishop was wise and beneficial, and if he had no more right under such a commission as has been issued to appoint such persons as that anybody else would have, and of course the presentors have no right to act.

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But the question is not so simple as that. Under the canons of the church, the court declare or indefinitely suspend him, he is absolutely cut off from all the churches of the diocese, and not officiate either in this country, or probably not even in England. He cannot fill the position or pursue the career for which he has been especially prepared by years of education and adapted by experience and ability. It is, so far as temporal rights are concerned, very much as if his arms were clipped off or his brain paralyzed by this court.

The Judge concluded by saying: I feel that it has been made my duty to interfere in this case, and that the rules under which I do so are those of law. The foundation of the jurisdiction of the court, and ecclesiastical, and I may add that it is opposed to the plainest dictates of common sense. Mr. Hoffman also characterized it as absurd and illegal. Now some of these, if not all, were objections that went to the very foundation of the jurisdiction of the tribunal, and the question over the subject matter, and if wrongfully accused the court was proceeding outside of its canons, and had no right to do so. Now here is a very important question. Whenever the wrong complained of is such as the Circuit Court may has jurisdiction to inquire into and redress, this is the wrong complained of on the part of the ecclesiastical court.

To state in a few words my views upon that point, the Circuit and the county courts should show two circumstances to exist and co-exist in order to maintain the jurisdiction taken in this court. There must be, as the inevitable, natural or proper result of the ecclesiastical court, an injury to the civil rights of Rev. Mr. Cheney, or to his rights of property, and the injury must be as the court considers it irreparable in its nature. Was it the inevitable consequence that there would be an injury to the property rights of the plaintiff if the court were allowed to proceed? The bill sets forth that Rev. Mr. Cheney has for many years been a presbyter of Christ Church in this city, in this diocese

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday, August 4, 1869.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1869.

PRESIDENT GRANT will spend to-morrow with his sister, Mrs. CORBIN, in New York, and will then visit Secretary FISH, at his seat on the Hudson. From there he goes to Kane, Pennsylvania, to visit the brother of the Arctic explorer, familiarly known during the war as Colonel of the Bucktail regiment. Thence he goes to Saratoga, where his arrival is looked for on the 20th of August.

THE New York *Post*, just as we expected, protests against the abolition of the odious Income Tax, because it will render free trade impracticable. The Income Tax is borne by our own citizens, and is oppressive and inquisitional in the extreme. Tariff duties are borne by foreign manufactures coming in direct competition with our own. Free trade advocates demand that foreign capital and labor shall be free in our markets, while American capital are taxed. Just this and nothing less.

THE skies in the Spanish quarter are not all bright. Indeed, we are assured that the prospect is "full of gloom and confusion." An important specification is, that the "Captain General of Madrid," in a letter to SERRANO and PRIM, has expressed his disgust at the failure of nearly every promise following the revolution, and avowed his readiness, if things do not take a speedy turn for the better, to throw up his hands and retire to private life. The letter is said to have caused a sensation. There is an inherent rottenness in Spain, which will be cured by no medicine yet administered.

ENCOURAGING assurances reach us from different parts of the State that there exists a settled determination on the part of Republicans to vote and act squarely against corrptionists wherever they have succeeded in placing themselves before the people for the Legislature. At the same time the ringleaders are sounding the note of discipline, the very thing that has been the means of disgracing the State winter after winter with a corrupt Legislature, and at a fearful cost of money as well as character. We say to Republicans everywhere, persist in the determination to defeat "roosters" and "pinchers" to the bitter end. A lesson severely taught now will save millions of money and a wealth of character in the future. If corruption is to continue at Harrisburg, let the Democrats shoulder the responsibility. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* puts the argument thus:

> If your enemy cheats you once it is his fault. If you give him a chance to cheat you a second time the fault is your own. These faithless members have clearly shown, by their subsequent votes, that they care nothing for the welfare of their constituents, and that they mean to betray and sell them out to their further betrayals. They stand condemned by their own votes and actions. That they will be allowed to appear to the people, in spite of their delinquencies, we hope no Republican will be restrained by partisan considerations from passing upon them the sentence of condemnation which they so richly deserve. If we are ever to have creditable legislators we must begin by refusing to extend the official term of those who are known to be unfaithful.

THE other day when Gen. GRANT was called on with reference to some political movement in one of the States, he said, in substance, that while he desired to see tried friends of the Government in places of trust, and would do whatever was proper for him to do to have this so, he felt it to be his special duty to preserve the public credit, and reduce the debt as speedily as possible by faithfully and economically collecting and honestly disbursing the revenues. The statement for the last current month, which shows a further reduction of the public debt to the extent of about seven and a half million dollars, proves how successful that duty is being performed. Now since the war closed have our finances been in anything like so good a train as now. While persons disagree as to the financial policy of the administration in certain respects, all must agree that the results are eminently satisfactory. Mr. BOUTWELL does not doubt that within a very short time he will be able to fund the entire debt at a materially reduced interest, whereby the load of taxation will be considerably diminished. In regard to these things GEN. GRANT made some distinct promises, and he may safely rest the success of his administration on the way they are being redeemed.

OHIO DEMOCRATS TROUBLED.

The Democrats of Ohio are far from being in a happy frame of mind, even if they have captured General ROSECRANS for party service this fall. In the first place it is doubtful if he will accept; and then it is stated he has within a recent period exercised the rights of citizenship in California, thus disqualifying himself for the Governor of Ohio in the remote contingency of his election. VALLANDIGHAM manœuvered the nomination to revenge himself on the war Democracy, who have always stood in the way of his aspirations. If the party was to take "a new departure," he argued it must be one conclusive of a change of heart. RANNEY would not completely fill the bill, and therefore, under shrewd management, ROSECRANS was rushed through with a hurrah! But time brings reflection, and the nomination don't take with the party as it did with the delegates. ROSECRANS's record is one of loyalty to the Union but disloyalty to the Democratic party; and the probabilities seem to be that Governor HAYES will be elected by even a larger majority than General GRANT received in the State last fall. The masses of the Democratic party there, as elsewhere, are so thoroughly imbued with old ideas that they will not accept the new ones that the leaders see must prevail in the end. It is the same way on the suffrage question; the leaders are prepared to forego their opposition to negro enfranchisement, but the rank and file act upon their old convictions and reject anything in the shape of a new deliverance. Hate of the negro has been so ingrained in their composition that even considerations of political expediency cannot prevail against it. ROSECRANS, if he accepts and if he is eligible, is likely to fall a victim to this won't-see-it condition of the Democratic mind. One section of the Democratic party of Ohio opposed the war out and out, while the other favored the war, but was opposed to its prosecution. ROSECRANS differed from both; his political orthodoxy is tainted, and his defeat in October will be emphasized by thousands of Ohio NASBYS remaining away from the polls. This, we have it on good authority, and Democratic authority too, is the condition of the party in their strongest counties.

THE LATE CHURCH TRIAL.

The LINN case has terminated as every unprejudiced mind believed that it should from the hour the prosecution developed the material upon which they relied for a conviction. The verdict is "not guilty in manner and form as charged in the presentment upon which he has been tried." To this is supplimented a resolution that in the course "of the trial it has become evident to the Presbytery that Mr. LINN has committed such imprudences that Presbytery is moved to caution him to be more "guarded in the future." This was probably intended to break the failure of the prosecution; but certainly the advice to be "more guarded in the future" should not be rejected by the defendant, for it can mean nothing more than the invocation in the LORD's prayer that we may not be led into temptation, but may be delivered from evil. And this injunction volunteered by the Court to the defendant, we trust the reverend presbytery will take seriously to heart themselves. The trial demonstrates that the leaders in the prosecution stand by far in the greatest need of this admonition. When they reflect upon the facts of the case, as they are presented to the public, a sense of humiliation and shame should overpower them, and induce a contrition of heart that is most favorable to genuine repentance and reform. Passing by the defendant with his merits or demerits, it cannot be denied that the Presbytery, so far as it could, has given a legal sanction to the worst species of gossiping and slander by permitting the hearsays of interested parties to be related in its presence in open court, and thus become public property. It has made light of the reputation of women, irreproachable in their character, and permitted, if not authorized, innuendoes, jests, and laughter, all bearing against their character for prudence and propriety. For the thousands of jocose paragraphs now floating through the newspaper press, carrying the name of an estimable lady in a humiliating connection, this Presbytery is directly responsible, and no father, brother or husband, with a proper reverence for those dearest to him, can or should repress the just feelings of indignation with which this feature of the trial presents itself. Hardly less in its magnitude, was the inducement of an United States official, to violate the recognized proprieties of life, if not the spirit of his official obligation, and reveal, or attempt to reveal certain assumed facts, which, he claimed, came to his knowledge, while holding a confidential position towards the people and the Government. And it must not be forgotten that if this discreditable evidence amounted to anything it was to connect the Theological institution, of which defendant was simply the postmaster, in its entirety, with the offense of receiving immoral publications, laid at his door—they being addressed to the box of the college and not to defendant. We need not particularize further. The popular mind has a keen appreciation of the blunders committed. If the defendant, to crush whom these blunders became living facts, needs to be admonished, let the Presbyters also search their own hearts, and apply that mental (or physical either) flagellation by which Romish anchorites are accustomed to throw off the dross of this world's folly.

Ecclesiastical law is plead in defense of the management of the Presbytery. If correctly, the sooner ecclesiastical law is remodeled, and made to conform to common sense and the principles of justice, the better it will be for the church. But we cannot think that any reasonable interpretation of the law and precedents will justify such glaring injustice as the prosecution in this case successfully carried through, in the presentation of their charges. Hearsay evidence at first, second and third hands —attempts to disparage the general character of the defendant before proving specific acts—the refusal to permit him to select his own counsel—the rulings of the Moderator that documents not admissable as evidence could be read and commented on to the jury; these were the striking features of the prosecution. To defend them is a mockery to justice and an insult to an intelligent man. But probably more objectionable than anything else was the fact that the instigators of the prosecution acted as members of the court; they voted to deprive the defendant of his choice of counsel; they voted to rule out and admit testimony; they took the witness stand themselves; they acted as prosecuting attorneys; and then they joined in making up the verdict. In a case in the civil courts between SMITH and JONES for the value of ten bushels of onions, such outrageous injustice would never be dreamed of. Yet we find it the rule in an ecclesiastical court, convened to pass upon the morality, truthfulness, honesty and chastity of a young man almost in the first stage of an active life.

If we take the view that the substantial reasons for the prosecution do not appear on the record, and that its origin is due to malice engendered by fearless criticism of a public institution, the prime movers in it deserve but little charity or consideration from the public. Possibly their greatest punishment lies in the sense of *more or less*, after the most energetic, and not always scrupulous efforts to secure a conviction, or in a vivid appreciation of the effect the part they have played on the trial, has had in fixing them in the public estimation. If we look at the trial as a blunder of judgment, we are forced to the conviction that our ecclesiastics are afflicted with a mental blindness that is likely to seriously impair their usefulness in the sacred calling they have assumed. We therefore advise them to a diligent study of the elementary principles of the common law, and the prompt discouragement of all back biting and idle scandal. As to the defendant our admonition to him would be that he should not mistake the popular outburst as entirely personal to himself. It was called forth by a transparent wrong, and he was merely the pivot upon which it turned. He has cause for some pride, it is true, in the fact that the prosecution, with all their resources in and out of the Court, developed on his part no real offense of omission or commission. How many of his judges and jurors would have passed the same ordeal with as little damage to their reputations, no human power can divine with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

EDUCATIONAL BOSH.

A few days ago we directed attention to the miserable condition of the school houses in the rural districts—the want of proper buildings for the accommodation of the pupils, in many of the townships, operating seriously against the cause of education, and bringing the common school system into contempt. We recur to this subject, in connection with the annual report of the County Superintendent, Mr. DOUTHETT, for the school year just closed. In this report, the Superintendent says:

> From the resources of information at our command we feel safe in making the assertion, that our schools are steadily gaining in the confidence of the people. Such has been their growth in popular favor for the past few years, that the question will now be asked by our intelligent citizens may be said to be the friends of *our common schools*.

A table is then appended, showing the number of old and new buildings, the cost of new houses, the average number of scholars, etc., during the past nine years. From this table it appears that ninety-one new houses have been built since 1860—a little over an average of ten new houses each year. When we consider the character of most of our school houses in the rural districts ten years ago, we are not disposed to regard this as a very creditable showing. In 1868, there were twenty-one new buildings erected, while during the school year just closed there were only ten. The cost expended on new houses in 1868 was $23,000, and in 1869 but $16,000 —and of this latter sum $10,000 were expended in a single house in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, and $14,000 in the borough of Bellevue. So that, when we come to sum up the amount spent on school houses in the country districts, it dwindles to $14,000, as follows:

> Harrison two, cost $3,200; Pine one, cost $1,300; Plum one, cost $2,250; Lower St. Clair one, first class house with two rooms and one acre of ground, cost $3,000; Union one, but too small to accommodate the children of the district; Robinson one, with two rooms, cost $3,000; East Deer one, cost $900.

In the cities and boroughs we have, with but few exceptions, school buildings which are ample in every way, and which are exerting a most beneficial effect upon the schools; but the very opposite is the case in most of the townships.

Mr. DOUTHETT, in his annual report for 1868, used this language, after mentioning the fact that twenty-one new houses had been built in that year:

> [Despite the evidence of what has been done in the way of building and furnishing new houses during the past year, it may be interesting to know that a complete transformation is now going on in our county in this respect. *Large and neat, and well-furnished houses are springing up all over the county, in the place of nearly every family in the county.* Certainly the School Directors are doing a noble work. The next year will doubtless witness a similar, if not greater change in the work of education or improvement in the way of school houses. There can be no standstill, and the constant demand for more ample accommodations will compel School Directors to double their efforts each succeeding year.

It is doubtless a common fault of public officers—and it seems to be a weakness among School Superintendents—to represent the cause of education as either progressing or flourishing under their special auspices. Mr. DOUTHETT was hardly justified, from the data in his possession, in predicting, with a flourish, that such great things were going to be accomplished in 1869. Instead of an equal, or greater number of new houses, they have fallen off over one-half! Then the assertion that "large and costly edifices are being erected within sight of nearly every family in the county," is pure fiction. It is not even "founded on fact." The public, in the rural districts of this county, know that such assertions are mere official colorings, thrown in to embellish the report.

"The Directors," says Mr. DOUTHETT in 1868, "are doing a noble work." Well, *some* of them have been; but a great many others have not. We can excuse this general commendation of the Superintendent, however, as his term of office expired soon after, and the Directors were expected to do a "noble work" in re-electing him—and they did it.

We make another quotation from Mr. DOUTHETT's last report, relative to the growth of the schools in popular favor:

> "As an evidence of this favorable public sentiment the demand for better and more ample accommodation for school-houses is perceptible, which is constantly being made by the people—and met by the Directors—in all of the districts.

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CITY MATTERS.

The Showman's Grief—He is Taken Back to Ohio, the Former Scene of His Exploits.

We gave yesterday an account of the exploits and arrest of a juggler, fumbler, circus actor, etc., named William Stone, who recently exhibited at Tiltonville, near Portland, Ohio, and who, while there, managed to rob the boarding house where he stopped; also, that he manifested the greatest surprise at being arrested, stating that he belonged to Westmoreland county and was never in Ohio, and was only now in Pittsburgh on his way to join Noyes' circus company. Yesterday morning, however, on being informed that the boarding house lady and her son would be up on the morning train, he partly acknowledged the theft, but said he thought it could be "fixed up." On the arrival of the son, he was conducted to the cell which Stone occupied and he was immediately recognized as the mysterious juggler. He was taken out of the cell and an inspection of hatlimens resulted in Mr. Duncan claiming the coat and boots which Stone wore as ones stolen from him (Duncan). The stolen revolver seems to have been sold. At two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Duncan and the prisoner, accompanied by officer Peter Dressler, left for Steubenville, O., where Stone will be lodged in jail.

Previous to the departure of Stone, he offered Mr. Duncan $25 to settle the case, but money was no inducement to Mr. D. and the negotiation was refused. Later, Stone stated that the $25 with which he expected to have the case settled, was coming to him from the Mayor's clerk as a settlement fee in a case against A. Greenwood, for selling liquor on Sunday. Mr. Greenwood will now be charged.

Letter Carriers' Report.

The Pittsburgh letter carriers make the following report of mail matter delivered and collected from the lamp post boxes during the month of July, just ended:

	Delivered.	Collected.	Total.
Mail letters	166,871	84,803	191,674
Drop letters	17,862	16,216	34,178
Papers	36,764	3,451	39,915
Grand total			235,767

Throughout the business portion of the city, five deliveries and six collections are made daily. Collections are made from the lamp boxes as late as 8 P. M.

ALLEGHENY.

The letter carriers of Allegheny make the following report for July—the number of letters delivered during the last month exceeding by upwards of five thousand the number distributed in any previous month, since the carrier system has been established:

	Delivered.	Collected.	Total.
Mail Letters	90,489	15,585	96,074
Drop Letters	2,622	300	5,922
Newspapers	22,676	568	23,244
Grand total			81,330

Bold Highway Robbery.

Last Saturday night, at a quarter past eight o'clock, a man named Joseph Hart, who is employed at Thompson's establishment on Third street in this city, while on his way home to Saw Mill Run, was knocked down on the board walk, near Carson's tavern, in Temperanceville, and robbed. He thinks he was struck by a handy-billy or slung-shot, as the blow felled him to the earth insensible. He thinks also there were two assailants, but the assault was so sudden that he had no time or opportunity to discover. He lay on the board walk insensible, all of Saturday night and was not found until a late hour on Sunday morning. He stated the above circumstances as stated that the robbers had taken his wages—$13 received on Saturday before starting home, his dinner basket and also a new pair of pantaloons which he carried on his arm. Who his assailants were he knew not, nor does he have the slightest suspicion of any one. He was confined to his home until yesterday, suffering from the effects of the wound inflicted on him, else the robbery would have been reported sooner. We trust that the perpetrators may be apprehended.

Rowdyism on Second Avenue.

We mentioned that on Saturday night several fights occurred on Second avenue in Pipetown, and that no arrests had been made. Monday night another disturbance took place. This time at the saloon of Robert Houston, corner of Second avenue and Try street. The police were on hand in due time, and arrested two of the combatants, Davis and Charles McTiernan—and started with them to the lock-up. When they arrived on the street the prisoner resisted and made determined efforts to escape. Pretty soon James McTiernan and Edward Everson came to the rescue of the first named prisoner, and tried their best to release them. The officers fought most energetically to maintain their hold on the captives, and assistance arriving the would be rescuers were arrested and the quartette placed in the lock-up. Yesterday they were before Mayor Brush for hearings, and being adjudged guilty were disposed of as follows: James McTiernan committed for thirty day; Charles McTiernan twenty days; Thomas Davis fined twenty-five dollars and costs and Edward Everson five dollars and costs.

A Female Pugilist.

Monday evening a policeman found Kate Waters at the corner of Duquesne Way and Sixth street. She was conducting herself in a somewhat disorderly manner, when the officer attempted to arrest her. Now, Kate is rather of a pugilistic inclination, and she had no idea that the officer was competent to take her to the lock-up. A struggle ensued, during which the police officer was thrown, and together they rolled over the pavement. A wagon was soon procured, and Kate was placed in it and hauled to the lock-up, keeping up such an outcry meanwhile that by the time the wagon had arrived at the lock-up, an innumerable crowd of urchins were gathered together. In the Captain's office Kate pleaded that she be allowed one blow at the officer's proboscis. She then would be content. But her wish was not allowed. Yesterday she was taken before the Mayor, when she acted so boisterously that she had to be locked up over the commitment was being made out. Thirty days in jail was what she received.

Arrested at Oil City.

A telegraph dispatch was received at the Mayor's office yesterday, from Burgess Geigell of Oil City, which stated that Geo. W. Hangy, who is accused with forgery before Mayor Brush, had been arrested at that place. It will be borne in mind by our readers that Henry stands charged with forging the name of General Thomas A. Rowley to a check on the German National Bank of this city for the sum of $500, which document was presented to Mr. J. B. Rutledge, clerk in Palmer's store, on Wood street, where Henry owed a small bill. After defacing the bill, the balance of the check was paid Henry and he departed, but although the forgery was soon detected, he had fled the city. Information was made, notwithstanding, and dispatches sent to various points describing the offender. These efforts to detect the criminal were rewarded yesterday by the receipt of the above dispatch announcing his arrest at Oil City. They were authorized to detain him in custody, and officer Rush started, at seven o'clock last evening to bring the accused here. He will arrive this evening.

Injured at the Union Depot.

A man named Thomas White was found at the Union Depot yesterday morning, at six o'clock, by Officer Woolbridge, who discovered that he had been badly hurt, and was unable to converse. He was given in charge of Officer Cuppies, of the Mayor's police, who conveyed him to the lock-up. An examination showed that his left foot and ankle were bruised, cut and badly swollen. His back, also, was very badly hurt, and appeared as if he had been violently pressed against stone or timber. It is probable, also, from his appearance, that he received internal injuries. He stated that he had been employed on the towboat Star. Officer Cuppies made inquiry of the mate of that boat and learned that White got employment on that boat at Louisville, and was paid off and discharged here on Monday. Accordingly steps were taken to have him admitted to the Marine Hospital, and he was removed thither. He stated that he had no home and no family, and would give no account whatever of the circumstances of his accident.

Coroner's Business During July.

Coroner Clawson held seventeen inquests during the month of July, as follows: James Gallagher, buried under a bank of coal; Adam Linebert, accidentally drowned; Eldridge H. Price, killed by accident on the Pan Handle Railroad; James P. Higby, killed on Allegheny Valley Railroad; James O'Hara, accidentally drowned; Thomas McDermott, accidentally drowned; Charles Butler, killed by casting at Fort Pitt Foundry; George H. Berry, killed while riding on top of one of the Pan Handle Railroad; Thomas T. V. Smith, accidentally drowned; Lawrence Hanlon, accidentally while working on Mercantile Library building; John Morrison, Indiana township, run struck; Charles Muhlbroner, suicide; James Berkeere), accidentally drowned; Wm. Hilbeiser, accidentally drowned; unknown male child, natural causes; Ed. A. Robinson, Pennsylvania Railroad, natural causes; John McMahon, Pennsylvania Railroad and Cleveland Railroad train, suicide.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The delegates to the County Temperance Convention, to nominate a candidate for County Commissioner, will meet this afternoon at two o'clock, in the Common Pleas Court room. The principals candidates are Isaac Charles, of Allegheny, John Bennett, of the Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Col. John A. Danks, of Sharpsburgh, and Isaac Dickey, Esq., of the Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh. There was some talk of nominating a full Temperance ticket, but we understand that this proposition has not met with general favor.

FORCIBLE POSSESSION.—We noticed a familia. name on the Watchhouse Docket yesterday morning, being none other than Barney O'Donnell. The accused it seems went into Tim Finans saloon on the evening previous and took forcible possession of the same, for which offense he was arrested and placed in the lock-up. Yesterday morning he was placed on the return list for thirty days, in default of a fine of $25 and costs.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—During the month of July, three hundred and fifty prescriptions were issued from the Dispensary department of this charitable institute to the poor of Pittsburgh, free of charge. The report shows an increase over the corresponding month of last year. The Dispensary is in the Hospitable building on Second avenue, above Smithfield street, and is open every day from eleven to twelve o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

THE WORK HOUSE.—On Thursday or Friday, it is expected, a number of prisoners will be transferred from the jail to the new work house, arrangements having been made for the reception of a certain number then. Those male prisoners who are sentenced for more or more than ten days will be transferred to the work house, there to remain until their term expires.

CENTRAL BANK DIRECTORS.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Central Bank, held to-day, the following directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Thos. Fawcett, Madison Bailey, D. W. Carroll, James H. Hopkins, George Bingham, Julius Adler, J. S. Brown, Paul H. Hosack, H. H. Walter, James Lyons, Jared M. Brush, Jos. B. Scott, Jr.

RELIEF AT LAST.—For the benefit of those who have been complaining of the manner in which the work of grading and paving Roberts street has been prosecuted, we may state that the City Engineer visited the locality yesterday, and after examining the work, announced the intention of having it completed as early as possible.

POOR POLK.—One of the inebriates sent to jail by Mayor Brush yesterday morning gave his name as James K. Polk, claiming that it was his real name. Thirty days is the brief space of time allowed him.

INSULTED A LADY.—Thomas Beall was before Mayor Brush yesterday for having insulted a woman on Smithfield street on Monday night. He was sent to jail for thirty days.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Board of Control—Teachers and Salaries.

The Allegheny Board of Shool Controllers held their regular monthly meeting in the Common Council Chamber last evening.

In the absense of the President Mr. Swift was called to the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Ryan.

The clerk called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Barr, Barker, Beckart, Brown, Dunlap, Eaton, Francis, Gring, Ins, Miller, Moul, Mussler, McRoberts, McCance, McConnell, McClinton, Oakley, Patterson, Riggs, Frazier, Sprague, Rian, Hobsan, Torrence Trimble, White, Gerwig, Swift.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and approved.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

The Visiting Committees of the different wards presented their usual reports.

The Third ward board reported that the following teachers had been elected for the ensuing year:

Principal—J. N. Caldwell.

Assistants—Mary Volesby and Anna B. Fraser.

First Grammar Department—Eliza Black.

First Medium Department—Francis Rowland.

First Primary Department—S. J. Mays.

Other wards also presented reports of teachers elected which were confirmed.

COLORED SCHOOL.

Mr. Eaton, Chairman of the Committee on Colored Schools, reported that they had unanimously nominated for re-election Miss Neale as principal and Miss Amanda Cooke as teacher of the primary department, and respectfully asked the board to confirm the same. The resignation of Miss Miller in the primary department caused a vacancy that would be filled in a few days. Mrs. Neale was also nominated for janitress.

The report was adopted.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries presented the following report:

Your Committee on Teachers and Salaries respectfully report that they have had under consideration the two resolutions referred to us, to-wit:

Resolved, 1—That our teachers are worthy of and entitled to, and should receive equal remuneration for their services with the teachers of Pittsburgh, according to grades.

Resolved, 2—That each Ward Board be granted the privilege of electing one teacher of the German language.

With reference to the first resolution your committee have agreed to recommend that the salaries of the Principals of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh wards be increased to the sum of $1,400 per annum.

That the salaries of the three Principals of the Seventh ward remain at the sum of nine hundred dollars per annum, that being the amount recommended by the local board of the Seventh ward.

That the salary of the Principal of the Eighth ward be fixed at eight hundred dollars per annum, being the same as last year.

That the salary of the principal of the colored school be fixed at six thousand dollars per annum.

That the salaries of all the other principals of the public schools be fixed at the sum of four hundred dollars.

That the salaries of the primary department be fixed at four hundred and twenty dollars.

That the salaries of the other departments remain the same as last year.

The committee did not deem it advisable to grant to ward boards the privilege of electing teachers of the German language.

The report was signed by John C. Bryan vs. Fisher, Morris & Co. to recover for an alleged infringement of patent "drilling jars."

Arrested for Taking a Postoffice Letter Improperly.

Stephen W. Emmons was arrested and brought before United States Commissioner Gamble yesterday to answer the charge of taking in an improper manner a letter from the Tarentum Postoffice, William Timmons prosecutor. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant took a letter from the Postoffice containing a postoffice order for $10 00, addressed to the prosecutor, and drew the money on it. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing on Thursday.

Death from Injuries.

On Friday last a man named Leopold Schneider, who for six years past has boarded with Mrs. Cathrine Bailey, on Ohio street, Allegheny Ward, Allegheny, fell down a flight of stairs and injured himself so badly that death ensued at 9 o'clock Monday morning. Coroner Hamilton stated that injuries to the spinal column produced by the fall mentioned caused the death of the deceased. He was sixty years of age. Coroner Clawson held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

THE FRIENDSHIP STEAMER.—The throwing capacity of the new Friendship steamer has proven satisfactory to the committee. At the trial the engine threw a solid stream, through a one and one-eighth inch nozzle, a distance of two hundred and eighty feet. The hose used in the test were the "Combination" and James Davis's patent leather manufacture. The "Combination" burst at one hundred and ninety pounds pressure, while the leather stood successfully two hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.

ANNUAL M. E. CHURCH CONFERENCE.—The Pittsburgh Methodist Conference will hold its annual session at Fairmont, West Virginia, commencing on Wednesday, September 1st.

At a meeting of the congregation of the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue. On Monday evening M. Wm. Rinehart was elected lay representative to the Conference, and Mr. D. C. Fickes was chosen as alternate. An election by the pastor for the ensuing conference year was then held, resulting in the choice of Rev. A. Clark, who has had the pastoral charge of the congregation for three years past.

POCKET BOOK STOLEN.—A man named Telebaugh, who keeps a stand in the Allegheny market, yesterday took from his pocket a book containing $60, in order to make some change. The pocketbook was laid on the bench, and his attention being called in another direction, he forgot it for the time. When he turned to pick it up it was gone. The loss was reported at the Mayor's office, but nothing could be furnished the police to work, and the chances for discovering the thief are but poor indeed.

CAVED IN.—About six o'clock yesterday morning, a portion of the tunnel at Cook's Run, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, caved in near its centre. The break is very extensive and the debris cannot be cleared away until this evening. No trains have passed over this line from this city since, connections being made with Steubenville by the U. & P. Railroad. The run of trains will be resumed as soon as the tunnel is opened. The cause of the cave in is not known.

ROBBED OF A WATCH.—A farmer named Ramsey, residing at Greentree, near Sawmill run, had a watch worth $200 stolen from him in the Diamond on Monday evening. He had been drinking rather freely and could not give any account of the missing watch, other than that the guard had been cut and the watch removed from his vest pocket. He reported his loss to officer Garrison, but could furnish no clue to the thief and no assistance could be rendered him.

COL. MORGAN'S OLD BATTALION.—A meeting will be held on Thursday evening next, at No. 43 Fourth avenue, for the purpose of reorganizing the 155th Zouaves, P. V. Col. Morgan's old battalion. The members of the the battalion, and all soldiers resident in this vicinity, are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—In another column will be found a call for a meeting of the Union Republican Executive Committee, to be held on Saturday forenoon, at eleven o'clock, in the District Court Room. Every member of the Committee is earnestly desired to be present.

THE DUQUESNE GREYS.

The Meeting Last Evening—Thanksgiving Day Suggested as the Day for the First Parade.

An adjourned meeting of the Duquesne Greys was held last evening, at the Board of Trade Rooms, to hear the reports of the committees on constitution, by-laws, and uniform.

Captain J. B. Moore occupied the chair, and Mr. J. J. Albeitz acted as secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. James Petrie, from the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, reported that the Committee had learned that the old Constitution of the organization was still in existence, and would be procured. The Committee therefore had done nothing in the matter. It was now ascertained that the old Constitution had not yet been discovered.

Captain Kennedy then suggested that the Committee write to the Washington Grays, in Philadelphia, for a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of that organization, which, he said, was similar to that of the old Duquesne Greys. A motion to that effect was made.

Mr. George W. Leonard said the old Constitution had been in the hands of Thomas M. Little, deceased, late a member of the company, and he thought it might yet be found.

On motion the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was continued.

No action was taken on Capt. Kennedy's motion. It was understood, however, that in the event of failure to discover the old constitution, the Committee would write for a copy of that of the Washington Grays.

Col. W. H. Kemble, from the Committee on Uniforms, exhibited a sample of a part of the uniform worn by the Seventh New York Regiment, consisting of a gray coat and blue cap. He reported that Mr. Hale had proposed to furnish the uniform, consisting of coat, pants, epaulettes and cap at $30 50.

The report was accepted and the Committee continued.

The Committee appointed to examine the State laws in reference to the organization of military companies, reported through the chairman, John McClaren, Esq., that there was nothing in the law that would interfere with this organization. Mr. McClaren held that the Duquesne Greys, as an organization, had never been dissolved and it therefore came within the meaning of the law relating to old militia companies, which can procure arms and equipments from the State upon the officers giving the usual bond.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Buffum the report was accepted and the committee continued.

A number of additional names were enrolled. The number now enrolled is 70.

Mr. Petrie said that according to the old constitution, members were required to pay four dollars per annum. He would, therefore, move that a President, Secretary and Treasurer be elected to serve until a permanent organization was effected, in order that the dues paid in might be properly taken care of.

Captain Kennedy moved that an amendment, that the officers now acting be continued. Carried.

Mr. Buffum moved that a temporary Treasurer be chosen for the purpose of receiving and disbursing the moneys of the company until its permanent organization. Carried.

Captain John Kennedy was then nominated and unanimously elected temporary Treasurer.

Mr. Petrie moved that a committee be appointed to procure an armory for the use of the company. The motion was carried, and Messrs. Jas. Petrie, J. C. Buffum and S. H. Dunseath were appointed.

Mr. Petrie moved the adoption of the uniform reported by the committee, with the exception of the cap.

Colonel Neeper moved, as an amendment, the adoption of the style of uniform worn by the Seventh New York Regiment, which was carried.

There was an informal discussion in regard to the time for the first parade by the corps, and it appeared that the organization could not be completed and equipped before the middle of November. From the discussion we inferred that the "Grays" will make their first appearance on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Sarber moved that each member be required to pay $2 50 per month until Thanksgiving day, for the purpose of paying for uniforms. Carried.

Captain Kennedy moved that the first payment be $5, and that the payments commence on next Tuesday night. Carried.

Col. Neeper moved that all who feel disposed have permission to pay in their first month's instalment at once. The motion was carried, and a large number of the members contributed sums of two and a half and five dollars.

The meeting adjourned to meet in the same hall on next Tuesday evening.

Aquatics at Louisville.

The skiff match, postponed so awkwardly on Saturday, July 24th, was by order of the referee run over on Saturday last, on the track between Louisville and Jeffersonville and resulted in a victory for the Ariel crew, rowed by W. Williams, the Cricket, rowed by Henry Frace coming in second, and being therefore entitled to the second prize. There were five entries, and all made a start, but soon dropped off, as soon as the superiority of Williams and Frace was manifested. The Thomas cange in in R15, and the Cricket in R20. Ariel, black and white colors. The crew who acted as referee, rowed over the course with the boats, and pronounced it a fair one.

The Rehm boat club proposes having a festive time to-day in the way of an excursion up the Ohio. On that occasion the new single-scull shell boat, lately purchased in the East from New York, will be put in the water and rowed by an old-time resident oarsman.

Saturday next has been set apart for the challenge race, in single-scull skiffs, between Ingram and Malholand, for which both are in active training.

Louisville has challenged Nat. Sinson, the present champion of Louisville, to row a single-scull race for the champion belt and $200. It is probable the dare will be accepted, and a spirited race will ensue.

Olympics vs. Enterprise.

The match game of base ball between the Olympic and old Enterprise base ball clubs took place yesterday afternoon at Union Park Allegheny, and was witnessed by a large crowd, much interest being manifested. The game resulted in a victory for the Olympics as will be seen from the following score:

OLYMPIC.	O.	R.	ENTERPRISE.	O.	R.
Kerr	2	7	Stevin	7	1
Archibald	2	5	Parkinson	2	1
Wilkins	1	7	Irwin	2	1
Bingham	1	7	Earle	5	1
Hilland	6	3	Graham	5	1
McClintock	4	5	Haven	2	1
Lare	4	3	Coleman	5	1
Moore	3	6	Brockett	5	1
Irwin	3	6	Woodwell	5	1
	27	52		37	10

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Olympic	7	7	4	7	3	6	5	10	52
Enterprise	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	10

Scorers—Harry Campbell, Enterprise, J. D. Wilkins, Olympic.

Umpire—Greer.

The Olympics have been challenged by the Success, of Oil City, and met last night to arrange for the match.

Meeting of the Allegheny Park Commission Last Evening—The Humboldt Monument.

The Allegheny Park Commission held a meeting last evening, and had under discussion the Humboldt monument and the fountain and the construction of a track for equestrians around the park. Among the plans suggested it was talked of removing the proposed monument further from the entrance, and of putting in two additional fountains. It was also proposed to construct a track around the park for equestrians, but no definite conclusion in the matter had been reached at a late hour.

Special Election.

A special election was held in the First ward, Allegheny, yesterday, to elect members of the Select and Common Council to fill the vacancies created by the resignation of Messrs. Hart and Long. The result was as follows:

SELECT COUNCIL.

Henry M. Long	292	John Jennings	75
COMMON COUNCIL.			
John Frazer	138	C. F. Ingham	95

AN ALDERMAN DISCHARGED.—Alderman Lynch had a hearing before Alderman McMasters yesterday on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Mary Campbell. The prosecutrix alleged that the defendant struck her on the head with a club, and that the blow felled her to the ground. The defendant, on the other hand, alleged that the prosecutrix had been in the habit of annoying him for some time past, and that on the occasion in question she had attacked him with a club, and he had struck her in self-defence. The case was dismissed and the defendant discharged.

A RUNAWAY WIFE.—A man residing in Allegheny city recently found his runaway wife in Detroit, whither he went in search of her. The woman was stopping at a hotel with a man whom she claimed as her husband, and while walking along the street her husband from Allegheny laid hold of her. She at first declined to return with him, but an officer was sent to arrest the guilty pair, and the woman promised to return home provided the affair was kept secret, and her husband, natural enough, agreed to the escapade, and treat her as if it had never taken place. The complainant fellow at last required promise, and the two started for home.

ANOTHER TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR FINE.—David Jones was before Mayor Brush yesterday for having gone into the house of Ella Roe, on Pike street, at a late hour on Monday night and insulted the inmates. They became frightened at the conduct of Jones and ran out and called the police, who arrested him. Once outside of the house, Jones made a stout resistance and succeeded in making his escape. He was re-arrested, however, and taken to the lock-up, and yesterday morning a fine of $25 and costs was imposed. The fine was not liquidated, and a commitment was granted Jones for thirty days in the county jail.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The Fire Alarm Telegraph was very little used during the month of July, and in no month since the establishment of the telegraph, has the loss been so slight in fact. The Superintendent of the Telegraph furnishes the following report of its operations: There were nine alarms during the month, none of which were false. There were also two alarms for the Allential bell, and 315 blows on the Seventeenth ward bell. The total loss from fires during the month was $145. There was no insurance on this loss.

INJURED WHILE LEAVING A STREET CAR.—Last evening as Mrs. Welsh, wife of Thomas Welsh, of Allegheny city, was getting off street car No. 51 near Craig street, on the Rebecca street line of the Manchester Passenger Railway, the conductor pulled the rope before she had stepped from the car, and the dress of the lady, who had a small child in her arms, caught on the platform, and she was dragged nearly half a square. She was severely bruised and the childs head was cut.

A DISORDERLY HUSBAND.—Officer Cupples yesterday arrested John Knox, of the Sixth ward, on complaint of his wife, for disorderly conduct. John, it seems, was intoxicated yesterday morning, and acted in such a manner—destroying the household furniture and smashing things generally, that his wife had to call the police. He was locked up for a hearing.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A number of little boys were playing in a stable near Beaver street, Allegheny city, yesterday, and one of them threw a hay fork on the floor, the tine of which passed entirely through the foot of a boy named Eaton. The boy was taken to his home on Beaver street, where he received medical attendance.

FORBES STREET.—The paving of Forbes street, between Chestnut and Magee streets, was commenced yesterday morning. Messrs. Allen & Dunlap, the contractors, will push the work forward as rapidly as possible.

GERMANIA TURN-VEREIN GYMNASIUM.—The Germania Turn-Verein Gymnasium, on Fortieth street, Lawrenceville, was opened Monday evening.

COMMITMENTS.—There were nineteen commitments on the jail file from Mayor Brush yesterday.

THE PROPOSED CITY PARK.

How Can It be Reached?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have observed on every occasion that those who oppose the locating of a public park in the vicinity of East Liberty or Wilkinsburg (where it must be situated if any considerable extent) think they progound an unanswerable argument when they pertly ask: "What good will it do the poor people, if placed so far from the center of population?"

It has occurred to me how it would be elsewhere, and I "live and hope" it will be so here, viz: A street railway will be built to take the aforesaid "poor people" out to the park at the common rates of fare, so that they will thus be placed on an equality with the "rich who ride in their carriages."

Mr. Editor, do I "pursue with eagerness the phantom of hope," when I picture to myself the Greensburg Pike transformed into a wide, beautiful avenue, and traversed by a street railway, diverging either to right or left, as may be required, and running close up to the main entrance of "Central Park?" It seems to me, looking at the matter from this stand point, that the foregoing trifling and demagogical objection is sufficiently answered, and that high and low, rich and poor, will be alike benefited by this grand improvement. B. G. M.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting—Street Paving—The Monongahela Valley Railroad—New Route Suggested.

A regular monthly meeting of the Council of the borough of Birmingham was held last evening, in the office of Justice Salisbury, on Fourteenth street.

In the absence of the Burgess, on motion, Mr. Atterbury was called to the chair.

The following members were present: Messrs. Oliver, Schwarm, McIlwaine, Ward and Doyle.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

The Chairman read a petition from the owners of property on Ninth street, south of Carson street, requesting that the Councils authorize the grading and paving of that street. He stated that the street had been lately filled, and it would be folly to pave it in the unsettled condition of the ground. He suggested that the petition be filed and laid over until the next meeting.

On motion, the petition was referred to the street Committee.

Mr. Atterbury stated that he had examined the account of the various borough officers, and found the same correct.

The Chairman read the bill of Stoneback, Reese & Co., for the paving done, and on motion the bill was referred to the Finance Committee, the bill read as follows:

Hose Company for $76 75, salary of janitor, house expenses, &c., which on motion was ordered to be paid.

On motion, warrants were ordered in favor of the various borough officers for salary due, and a number of bills present were ordered to be paid.

THE RIGHTS OF RAILROADS TO TAKE STREETS.

The Chairman then read the opinion of the Borough Solicitor, Alfred Kerr, Esq., in reference to the right of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company to select any street of the borough upon which to lay its tracks. The opinion is as follows:

A general railroad law was passed by the Legislature the 4th day of April, 1868. The 12th section of this act provides that every company formed under it shall not construct its road upon or along any street or alley in any city or borough, without the consent of the authority of such city or borough.

A special act of Assembly was passed on the 7th day of April, 1869, incorporating the Monongahela Railroad Company, and a supplement thereto was passed on the 17th day of March, 1868. Under these acts the company would have the right to lay its track upon any of the streets of the borough, if their directors might deem most convenient, without the consent of the borough.

The Solicitor then stated that he was not informed as to which of the laws the presents company is proceeding under, but was of opinion that it is organized under the general law of 1868, and that it has no street upon which it may, diverging either to right or left, as may be required, and running close up to the main entrance of "Central Park?" It seems to me, looking at the matter from this stand point, that the foregoing trifling and demagogical objection is sufficiently answered, and that high and low, rich and poor, will be alike benefited by this grand improvement. B. G. M.

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The Solicitor then stated that he was not informed as to which of the laws the presents company is proceeding under, but was of opinion that it is organized under the general law of 1868, and that it has no street upon which it may, without the consent of the borough. If organized under the special law the company can use such streets as best suit them without the consent of the authorities. Of course, Carson street is the only one which is made use of for the house. The parties reside in Union alley. A warrant was issued.

(Before Alderman Thomas.)

DISCHARGED.

Joseph H. Wilson charged Mary Murray with disorderly conduct. The accused was arrested and discharged on payment of costs.

CASE SETTLED.

Ann Hanlin lodged complaint against Mary Donovan for assault and battery. She stated that the accused had thrown stones at her son Francis, almost killing him, and attempted to kill him. The accused was arrested, but the case was settled and the accused released.

WARRANT ISSUED.

Wm. Jones made information against Jeremiah Brusley for assaulting and abusing his (Brusley's) wife. A warrant was issued.

SETTING EVEN.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Patrick and Jane Donnelly for threatening to "get even" on Bridget Shaffer. He is charged with threatening to have revenge on her.

(Before Justice Hetsel, of East Birmingham.)

STOCK VS. SHOVEL.

Elizabeth Boot preferred a charge of assault and battery against John Gunkle, alleging that the accused struck her with a shovel. Warrant issued.

FEROCIOUS DOG.

Valentine Piper alleged that while passing along a public street in Birmingham he was bitten by a dog belonging to John Duffy. A warrant for the arrest of Mr. Duffy was issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Hugh McSwiggen and James McSwiggen, charged on oath of Cornelius Hays, with assault and battery. The prosecutor alleged that defendants struck him, knocked him down and then kicked him.

A COUPLE OF CONFIDENCE MEN.—A couple of confidence men have been operating about the courthouse recently. Two persons called at the office of the clerk of courts the other day and under the pretense of being witnesses succeeded in swindling Mr. West out of two dollars. The police have been informed of the affair and are on the alert, but who ever heard of the arrest of a confidence man?

THE COMING BOAT RACE.—A meeting of the principals, judges and stakeholders in the coming boat race was held yesterday morning and the final deposit made. The name of Mr. John King was mentioned as referee, and if isbproable he will be selected. Another meeting will be held to-day and the preliminaries will be satisfactorily arranged before Saturday.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—Wm. Bowers, an alleged horse thief, was arrested and placed in the Allegheny lock-up yesterday afternoon. He is charged with stealing the horse of Mr. Peter Ford, of Allegheny, a few day ago.

Linn's Book.

Sold at Pittock's.

Persons Wanting

Lands in Kansas can see a party who selected 15,000 acres, by calling on G. B. Hill & Co. See advertisement.

Linn's Book.

Sold at Pittock's.

Linn's Book.

Sold at Pittock's.

Unequalled.

Everybody interested in building, should pay a visit to Daniel Higbts & Co.'s establishment, No. 187 Liberty street, before concluding as to the style or color of their mantel pieces. This firm has justly earned the reputation of making the most beautiful, as well as durable marbleized slate in the country. Their facilities are unequalled, their workmen skilled, their material durable. The slate employed possesses five times the strength of marble, and when finished does not stain, or change its color. In a word, their marbleized slate is as durable as it is beautiful. Let any one examine the specimen on exhibition at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, and from that judge of the work made in this establishment.

Linn's Book.

Sold at Pittock's.

Juniper Tar Soap

Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all Roughness or Irritation of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other complaints of the skin, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Tents for Camp Meetings.

Hunting and fishing parties, three sizes, for sale cheap, at J. H. Johnston's, 179 Smithfield street. MWF

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters."

When our systems are in any wise out of order, we feel a want more or less keenly of performing our duties for want of energy. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" will be found to be an invaluable aid in case of debility arising from derangement of the system. Sold by druggists.

Linn's Book.

Sold at Pittock's.

The Conditions of Health.

It is idle to expect health if the precautions necessary to procure it are neglected. The human organization is a delicate piece of mechanism, and requires as much intelligent care and watchfulness to keep it in proper order as the management of the most complicated combination of levers, wheels and pinions.

At this season of the year the body is peculiarly sensitive, because it is greatly weakened and relaxed by the continuous heat. The skin, in summer, with its millions of pores wide open, is a very different sort of texture from the compact fibrous covering which it becomes under the action of the winter's cold. The muscles, too, are comparatively placid, the nerves tremulous, the blood poor, and the whole frame less capable of enduring fatigue and resisting disease, than in cool weather. These indications of the depressed condition of the vital forces are so many unmistakable hints that nature needs assistance.

Ordinary stimulants will not effect this object. They inflame and irritate, but do not build up. The only preparation which can be depended upon to impart staminal vigor to the system, and thereby to endure the change of the heated term without giving way under the pressure, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a tonic and corrective so pure, so harmless, so utterly free from the fusel oil which render many of the cheap and useful astringents employed in medical practice more dangerous than beneficial, and so efficient in its operation that it may be administered without fear to the feeblest lemale or child, or the most delicate infant. The cathartic and alterative vegetable ingredients, which are combined with those of a tonic nature in this composition, keep the bowels moderately free and perfectly regular, while the work of invigoration is going on. The digestive powers are aroused, and the kindred kingdom affords are also among its components, so that it resculls, purifies and regulates the system simultaneously.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 1:35.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 3, 1869.

The feature of the Bond market to-day was the advance in 10-40s which sold up to 117. Since the decision of the Treasury Department that these bonds would be taken in exchange for the 5-20s held for the circulation of the National banks, there has been a rapid appreciation in the price, and as Mr. Boutwell has announced his programme for August, we can look for higher figures in United States bonds, particularly the 10-40s. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says, that this announcement confirms the statements made for some days by certain brokers, reputed to be in the Treasury secrets, to the effect that the special purchases of bonds would be continued through August; and, as large purchases were made upon this information, with the result of a rise of two per cent. in price, the official announcement this morning had little effect on the market value of bonds.

This divulgence of Treasury information, several days in advance, to a favored few, is severely commented upon among those not privileged with the secrets, as it places them at a serious disadvantage in their operations. At present there is considerable complaint toward the Secretary in this matter of privileged information; first, because it is said certain that Mr. Boutwell is responsible for the leakages; next, because he is credited with a sincere desire to administer his department with the strictest fairness; and further, because he can hardly be presumed to have time to become acquainted with the methods in which he is unconsciously "pumped" for secrets for "street" purposes.

The Assistant Treasurer has ordered that, in case of failure to deliver bonds sold to the Government within the time specified, the bonds shall be purchased in the open market, for account of the party so failing. This course appears to have become necessary in order to secure a prompt settlement of transactions, and is simply an application of the rule which prevails on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	123½	124½	124¾
1862's, 6's	124½	125	125
1864 5-20's	120	120½	120¾
1865 5-20's, old	122¾	123½	123¾
1865 5-20's, new	122¾	123½	123¾
1867 5-20's	122¾	123½	123¾
1868 5-20's	122¾	123½	123¾
10-40's	115¾	115¾	117
Gold	135¾	135¾	136

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Aug. 2.	Aug. 3.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	135¾	135¾		
U. S. 6's, 1881	124	124¼	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	125	125		
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	120½	120¾	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	122½	122¾	¼	
U. S. 10-40s	115¾	116¼	½	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865, reg.	122½	122¾	¼	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865, coup.	122¾	123¼	½	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	122¾	123¼	½	

—The following stocks were sold last evening on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 84 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Third National Bank	113½
German Insurance Company	68

—The gold premium was a trifle off to-day. It is said that some disappointment was felt at the falling off in the shipments of specie, which for the past week are only a little over $600,000. The decline appears to have been due to the having been drawn against speculative purchases of bonds in connection with movements on the London Exchange. There is no question, however, among the larger holders of gold to hold on, mainly from a doubt as to whether the London operators will prove able to distribute their load of securities among foreign investors, and the more so as Frantfort is sending bonds freely to London itself.

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Do preferred	97	97	97
Rock Island	104	104½	104½
Toledo and Wabash	73	73	73
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Western Union Telegraph	33	33	33
Adams Express	68	68	68
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Illinois Central	141	141		
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Fort Wayne	135½	134½		1
Chicago and North	87¾	87		¾
do preferred	97¾	97		¾
Rock Island	104½	104½		
Tol. and Wabash	73½	73		½
do. preferred				
Chicago and Alton	106	105		1
St. Paul	79½	79½	¼	
do preferred	88½	88		½
Ohio and Miss	32¼	32¼		
Pacific Mail	84¾	84½		¼
Western U. Tel	33½	33½		
Adams Express	69	68		1
Merch U. Express	24½	24		½
American M. U. Ex	42	41½		½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	42	41½		½
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—The New York *Express* says: The latest operation on the street is that of a rich female speculator getting the best of some of the shrewd stock operators. A short time since several prominent parties on the street started to "bull" Reading, and after a short campaign got the stock up to 101¾. The public were generously favored with the intelligence that the earnings of the road were increasing rapidly, as well as the report that the freights would soon be advanced fifty cents per ton. The public began to bite at these reports, and were just beginning to take the stock off the hands of the clique. Everything looked well and big profits began to result, when a sudden drop, said to come from the pool, when the stock suddenly commenced to tumble, and did not stop until 97¾ was reached.

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The recent bull movement presented this opportunity, and the 30,000 shares were sold within a few days past at about 101¾ to 102, and are now all on the street.

—A late telegram from Washington city says that Treasurer Spinner had an interview with Secretary Boutwell upon the subject of withdrawing all ten-dollar greenbacks from circulation until a new issue can be printed from another plate; but, as the Department has no new plate, until one can be engraved, nothing can be done except to exchange all the genuine tens which may be presented, and pay none out until a new issue can be arranged. This course was agreed upon. One of the leading hotels here has a placard in front of the cashier's desk, "No ten-dollar notes received on account of late counterfeits."

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he can handle and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, August 3, 1869.

Trade still rules quiet, and little improvement need be expected during the sultry month of August. The flour market is quiet and unchanged. The receipts of both old and new grain continue very light, will scarcely enough doing to establish reliable values. The opinion is general; that prices will have to give way before many days elapse. All kinds of grain promise a large yield, and it is doubtful if such bountiful harvests were ever known in this country. It is true that in several of the Western States the wheat and corn crop has been considerably damaged by flood, but the yield in other States is so much beyond former seasons that all losses will be more than made good. With the promised large foreign demand, owing to short crops in Europe, there is a hopeful future for business—both for the merchant and farmer—which will prove highly beneficial to all classes. Any changes which have occurred in leading articles of trade will be found under their appropriate headings.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Sweet apples are plenty, but cooking apples are scarce and in demand; sales at from $2@5 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—There is little if any choice table butter on the market. Good roll is selling at 25c. Common grades very dull at from 18@20c.

EGGS—Market plentiful and prices declining. Sales reported at 17@18c, the latter for guaranteed.

BEESWAX—Quiet at 40@45 ₱ lb for pure.

LARD OIL—Steady. Sales No. 1 winter strained at $1 42½; No. 2 Pittsburgh manufactured at $1 05.

BACON—Quiet and unchanged. We quote shoulders at 15½c; rib sides 18½@18½c; clear sides 19@19½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 23@24c; canvassed breakfast bacon 23c; canvassed dried beef 22c. Lard in tierces 20c, and in buckets 21c. Mess pork, old $34 50.

SEEDS—Flaxseed nominal at $2 45@2 50. Nothing doing in clover or timothy.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85, and $1 95@2 00 in a retail way.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged. We quote fleece at 75@85 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Dull at 7@8 00, as to quality.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen cheese extra at 19½c; Ohio Goshen at 15@16c; Ohio Factory at 14½; Hamburg 14c; and Western Reserve at 13@13½c.

HAY—In large supply. Sales new from wagons at Allegheny scales at from $14 00@20 00. No old in market. Sales of straw at $20 00 ₱ ton.

HUSKS 3c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale 2 hundred, 90c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $2 00.

FEATHERS—Prime to choice 55@55c ₱ lb.

VINEGAR—Pure apple vinegar is gallon 25c.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60c ₱ pair for large, and 40@50c for small.

BEANS—Dull at $1 50@2 00 ₱ bush.

HONEY—Sales at 30c in the comb.

OIL BARRELS—Dull at $1 60@1 65 each for bbls.

POTATOES—There is a continued active demand for peachblows at $3 ₱ bbl. Very few in market. Sales loose at 50@60c ₱ bush.

CEMENT—We quote Phoenix hydraulic cement at $2 50 in bbls and $1 50 in half bbls.

FLOUR—The market for flour is quiet, the sales being confined to small lots to supply present wants. Buyers do not judge confidently that the prices now ruling. We quote from store good in bbls, $5 50@6 50; choice spring in bbls $6 75@7 25, and in sacks $6 25@6 75. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices, manufactured by the several mills in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the Southern counties, and is simply an application of the rule which prevails on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	123½	124½	124¾
1862's, 6's	124½	125	125
1864 5-20's	120	120½	120¾
1865 5-20's, old	122¾	123½	123¾
1865 5-20's, new	122¾	123½	123¾
1867 5-20's	122¾	123½	123¾
1868 5-20's	122¾	123½	123¾
10-40's	115¾	115¾	117
Gold	135¾	135¾	136

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Aug. 2.	Aug. 3.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	135¾	135¾		
U. S. 6's, 1881	124	124¼	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	125	125		
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	120½	120¾	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	122½	122¾	¼	
U. S. 10-40s	115¾	116¼	½	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865, reg.	122½	122¾	¼	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865, coup.	122¾	123¼	½	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	122¾	123¼	½	

—The following stocks were sold last evening on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 84 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Third National Bank	113½
German Insurance Company	68

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COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 135¾.

NEW YORK, August 3—P. M.

HEAVY FAILURE.

The suspension of the eminent Greek firm of Rhodocanachi & Frangbindi was reported this afternoon, and created considerable talk. This firm has had its headquarters at London with branches at New York, Rio de Janeiro, Constantinople and other foreign circles. The house has always enjoyed very high credit, and passed through a number of financial panics. The amount of its liabilities is not known. It is reported the suspension was caused by a rise of gold at Janeiro, the firm being short.

MONEY

Money was moderately active to-day; call loans at 7@7 per cent. on stocks, and 6 on government securities, the latter being the only rate for the latter class of collaterals. Discount market dull at 8 to 10 per cent.

STERLING

Dull at 109¾@110. A New Orleans house has drawn for $90,000 on the growing cotton crop.

GOLD

opened at 135¾, fell to 135¼, rallied to 135¾, under purchases of $900,000 for the suspended Greek firm, and closed weaker at 135¼. Carrying rates 5@6 per cent. for carries; $6,000,000 will be required to-morrow to be deposited to-morrow, but the story is improbable.

GOVERNMENTS

Firm. Coupons 81, 1864@1865, do do 65, 1865@1865, do do 65, 1865@1867, do do 67, 1867@1868, do do 68, 1868@1868, do do 68, 1868@1868, do do 68, 1868@1868, do do 68, 1868@1868, Pacific R. R. bonds 81@82.

STATE BONDS

Dull and lower. Missouris 85@86, old Tennessees 62¾, new 61, old North Carolinas 56@57, new 61.

STOCKS.

Dull, but rallies highly unsettled and irregular. Canton 40, Cumberland 35½, Western Union 38¾, Quicksilver 18½, Maripposa 8½, do preferred 18, Pacific Mail 84¾, Adams Express 68¾, Wells' Express 42, American Express 68, Merchants' Union Express 24, Boston, Hartford and Erie 2½, Reading 97¾@98, Michigan Central 132, Michigan Southern preferred 96, Michigan Southern guaranteed 96½, Illinois Central 141, Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana 105½, Rock Island 104¼, St. Paul 79¾, do preferred 88½, Wabash 73, Fort Wayne 134¾, Terre Haute 9, do preferred 35, Chicago and Alton 105, Ohio and Mississippi 32¼, Northwestern 87, do preferred 97, Toledo 73¾, Hartford and Erie 2½.

MINING SHARES

Smith & Parmelee $1 05, Gregory $1 95, Copper at Boston—Copper Falls 46, Franklin 16, Minnesota 1¾, Sub-Treasury balance $94,192,874.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 3, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at par buying and 1 premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm at $6 00@7 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Lgs active and a shade stronger. No. 1 quiet at $1 39@1 41, closing unchanged; No. 2 sold at $1 30@1 37, closing at $1 36@; this afternoon market inactive at $1 34 for No. 2, seller August.

CORN—Dull and 1½@1½c lower. No. 1 sold at 36½c; rejected, 79@80c; no grade No. 2 closing at 80c for regular and 81 for seller August; 81c for seller the term in market; dull at 80c seller August and 81c seller September.

OATS—Moderately active and 2@3c lower; sales of No. 2 at 35@35c cash; 40@40c seller August and 41c for seller August, closing at 39@40c cash.

RYE—50 in barrels, and no sacks, ₱ 56@57 48; third quality, $6 90@5 00 in barrels, and in sacks, 56@57 48; third quality, $6 90@5 00 in barrels, and in sacks, 56@57 48; good extra and baker's flour in barrels, from $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—We quote at $1 60@1 10 ₱ bushel, as to grade.

GRAIN—The business doing in grain continues small, but scarce enough to establish reliable quotations. We continue to quote old winter wheat at $1 40@1 45; new red $1 35@1 40. Oats dull and declining at 67c from depot, and 70c from store. Corn is still scarce and firm at $1 41@1 60 for prime yellow ear or shelled. Dealers have quit buying old rye; the new crop will soon begin to arrive, and until that time prices will be nominal. There is no movement in barley.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at $1 08@1 10; common rectified $1, and proof rectified $1 12@all rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@6 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 3, 1869.

There has been a perfect lull in the oil trade to-day, but one transaction being reported. Crude is very dull, but there are no changes to report in prices. We quote spot or seller August, nominal at 16½c. For seller all year there were sellers at 18½c. Buyer all year nominal at 16c. Refined was unchanged for early deliveries, while futures were weak at a slight decline. We quote spot at 31@31½c, August offering at 32c, and last three months at 32½c.

CRUDE OIL.

No sales reported.

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls each October and December.....32½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 4 P. M.—Market weak. P. L. S. to W., 30@32; S. W., spot, 33c; August 32½c; crude 16½c.

NEW YORK, August 2, 2:65 P. M.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged; crude 17½@17½, and refined 31½@32c.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 3, 12:00 M.—Market quiet and steady; crude 16½@16¾c.

SHAMBURG, PA., August 3, 1 P. M.—Market very quiet; held at 31 bbls 10 spot.

OIL CITY, August 3, 12 M.—Market dull and not much doing at 30c; holding at that.

TITUSVILLE, August 3, 12 M.—Market very quiet and nothing at all doing.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 2, 2 P. M.—Market quiet, $5 50@5 00.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 3, 2 P. M.—Petroleum firm. Liverpool, 34½d; spirits 7½d. London 18½; crude 17½@17½c; refined 31½@32c. Market quiet.

NEW YORK, August 3, 2:30 P. M.—LONDON, August 3, 2:30 P. M.—Refined and spirits unchanged. Antwerp 61¼ francs.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 12:30 A. M.—Spot 31½c; August 32c; September 32½@33c; lines 35c. Market inactive; quotations nominal; sellers 3 cents above buyers' views. Crude, 17½c bulk, 18c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 3, 12 M.—Market entirely nominal here yet. No transactions doing. Crude about $5 60. Weather clear and warm.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 6 P. M.—Spot 31c; August 32c; September 32½@33c; lines quiet. Market inactive; the views of sellers are generally at above current quotations, but no demands either here or pressing the market. Crude 17½@17¾c.

OIL CITY, August 3, 12 M.—Market very quiet; about 35 bbls 5 of running prices; no transactions. Weather clear and hot.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 3, 12 M.—Market very firm; asking from 35 60 to 35 65; no transactions. Weather clear and warm.

PLEASANTVILLE, PA., August 3, 12 M.—Market very quiet; nothing doing here; crude from $5 50@5 00. Weather clear and hot.

TITUSVILLE, August 3, 1:20 P. M.—Market very quiet; crude 35 60 to 35 65 buyers' road and 35 55@5 40 upper. Weather warm and sultry.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

J. Speer	50	D. Bigelow & Co.
Sile in Oil Works	100	Brock & Beeson
Liberty Oil Works	630	Comm. Petal Oil Works
Belle Reliefe	350	Way bill, A & King
Total	2,300	

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Standard Oil Works, 156 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bell & Co, 356 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works, 156 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co, 356 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.

Fretwell, Logan & Stockdale, 229 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined.....1,681 bbls

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, August 3, 1869.

CATTLE.—The market for cattle, in consequence of a light demand and large offerings, was dull at lower prices, compared with those ruling last week, were 50@75c lower. The number on sale aggregated about 800 head, against 700 head the week previous. There was an absence of any eastern demand, which contributed to render the market a very tame one. The sales are reported:

Shakley & Bro., 9 head common steers and heifers, at an average of 3½c. M. Humes, 17 head Beaver county steers and heifers, at 5@6c. Keefer & Katz, 17 head Chicago steers, at 6@7c. L. Rothchilds, 19 Chicago steers, at 6@7½c; 12 head Jewett, Logan & Stockdale, 23 head Washington county steers and heifers, at 5@6c. Jesse Zeigler, 24 head Washington county steers and heifers, at 5@6c. Trautman & Lobman, 63 head Southern Ohio steers and heifers, at 6@7 8c. Jacob Needy 68 Ohio steers at 5@6c. Lowenstine 10 head Ohio steers at 5@6c. Mr. Lowenstine 10 head Butler county, Pa., steers, for Flannigan, at 6@7c; 51 head Indiana, mixed, from Hartman & Co., and 20 from Hartman 20 head Greene county stock; John Hyde 17 head to Kraus & Haines; 16 do—from Belmont county; Greenwald & Kahn 73 head Ohio stock; Bell & Taylor 32 head; Hirsh & Co. 9 head mixed stock, from Ohio, at 6@7c; McAllister 19 head Ohio and heifers to Hazlewood & Blackstock; Alexander & Co. 25 Marks & Bro., 80 head Chicago steers, at 5@6c; Kraus & Haines 67 head Indiana stock, at 5@6c; L. & J. Shamberg 32 head Chicago stock at 5@6 7c; Speight 35 head bulls from Gray county; James Hall in 20 head Washington county steers and heifers, at 5@6c; Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 51 head Iowa steers, at 5@6c; Bell 20 head mixed stock, at 4@6c; N. Carr 35 head Chicago steers, heifers and cows, at 5@6c; Smith & Bine 17 head western steers and heifers, at 5@6c; Bell & Taylor 32 head mixed.

SHEEP—The supply of sheep on sale was large, amounting to about 1,500, and with no improvement in the demand, the market was very dull, and the prices ruling were not so high as last week. As a general thing, drovers were compelled to grant concessions on their asking prices in order to dispose of their stock. Some extra fat sheep sold at 5@5½, but most of those disposed of were purchased at prices ranging from $1 75@3 50 per head. Lambs sold at from $1 25@3 75, as to condition.

HOGS—The market continues quiet, and while the demand shows no improvement, prices having declined 50 other places, higher figures ruled. We quote fat hogs at from 10@10½c, and stock hogs at from 10@10½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 3.—Flour nearly made to go for 'spring wheat extras. Wheat, amber $2 26@2 30 for XX red winter; $2 00 for X red winter; $1 90@1 95 for spring. Corn, mixed 85@87c; white 87@90c; yellow 87@90c for XX red and amber; $6 50@7 00 for XX spring. Oats, sales car No. 1 white at 41 43 cash; rejected red at 41 @ 42, 2,500 bush No. 1 red winter, spot, 41 @ 42, 2,500 bushel August, and 41 @ 42, sending to grind; 20,000 bush under similar conditions at 42c for August; car No. 2 red winter at $1 and 1 car No. 1 do at $1 42. Corn—sales of 1,000 bush No. 1 at 91c; 1 car do at 92c; 2 car do at 93c, and 1 car do from track at 86c. Oats held at $6 36@37c. Rye held at $1 10@1 15. Barley—sales of 1,000 bush No. 2 at 1 20 cash and September respectively; crude dull at $6 20.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—Flour and wheat unchanged; red or amber winter $2 10@2 20. Corn dull at 90c. Oats dull; new in large supply, declined to 40@42c for old in store. Rye dull at 90@95c. Tobacco firm at full rates. Whisky dull at $1 08. Provisions firm and unchanged. Pork $33 50. Bulk meats 16c for shoulders and 19½@20c for sides. Bacon—19c for shoulders and 20½@21c for clear rib and clear sides; sugar cured hams 24@25c. Lard held at 19@c. Butter unchanged and firm at 35@40c. Eggs firm at 16@17c. Sugar—Refining market easy at 9@10c. Rio coffee at par buying.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 3, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at par buying and 1 premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm at $6 00@7 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Lgs active and a shade stronger. No. 1 quiet at $1 39@1 41, closing unchanged; No. 2 sold at $1 30@1 37, closing at $1 36@; this afternoon market inactive at $1 34 for No. 2, seller August.

CORN—Dull and 1½@1½c lower. No. 1 sold at 36½c; rejected, 79@80c; no grade No. 2 closing at 80c for regular and 81 for seller August; 81c for seller the term in market; dull at 80c seller August and 81c seller September.

OATS—Moderately active and 2@3c lower; sales of No. 2 at 35@35c cash; 40@40c seller August and 41c for seller August, closing at 39@40c cash.

RYE—50 in barrels, and no sacks, ₱ 56@57 48; third quality, $6